MARYLAND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. The result of the Congressional election in th State of Maryland is now ascertained. The nex

delegation in Congress will stand four Whigs and two Democrats, being a Whig gain of one member The following are the names of the members elect: First district-RICHARD I. BOWIE, Whig.

Second distric -- WM. T. HAMILTON, Dem. Third district-EDWARD HAMMOND, Dem. Fourth district-THOMAS Y. WALSH, Whig. Fifth district-ALEXANDER EVANS, Whig. Sixth district-DANIEL M. HENRY, Whig.

ANOTHER "COALITION" IN MASSACHUSETTS

At Concord, on Wednesday last, the work of co alition was commenced in good earnest between the " National Democrats" and "Free-Soilers" of Massachusetts, and, so far as the nominations for State Senators from Middlesex county are concerned, the work was successfully completed-each party being prepared to take the other's nominees and ask no questions about them. The business having been thus begun, other counties in the State will doubtless follow the example, and coalitions. where there is a chance of their accomplishing any thing, will become the order of the day.

For the information of such of our Democratic contemporaries as pretend to believe that the Free-Soilers receive encouragement and support alone from the Whigs, we make the following brief extracts from the proceedings of the two Conventions above referred to, as we find them separted in the Boston Journal:

MIDDLESEX FREE SOIL CONVENTION .- The Free-Soil Senatorial Convention for Middlesex county assembled at Concord yesterday morning. An organization having been

Dr. Hows, of Cambridge, moved that a committee Dr. Howe, of Campringe, moved emillar committee from twelve be appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Democratic Convention, with authority to agree upon a the Democratic Convention, with authority to agree upon a senatorial ticket to be composed of three of the six can selected by this Convention, and three selected by the Demo Mr. Dones, of Cambridge, said that on previous occasio

it had been his fortune to oppose such movements as that pro-posed by Dr. Howe. They should at least be adopted with due discussion and consideration. He would allow that he due discussion and consideration. He would allow that he did not feel in regard to this matter as he did formerly; but, in order that the matter might be duly deliberated upon, he moved that Dr. Howe's motion lie upon the table. The motion

Mr. Brown, of Lowell, was here announced as a delegate from the Democratic Convention. He informed the Convention that that body had appointed a committee of twelve to confer with a similar committee from the Free-Soilers, and that the committee were ready to receive their Free-Soil

friends. This announcement was received with cheers.

Dr. Howe's motion for the appointment of a conference committee of twelve was taken from the table and adopted,

and the committee appointed.

During the absence of the Conference Committee, Mr. Goursas, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series of ten, which were subsequently unanimously adopted. The first re affirms the principles of the Buffalo platform; the second approves the further exclusion of slavery; the third detests the Fugitive Slave law, and the remainder refer alto-gether to State matters, including a recommendation of a coa-lition in every county and town where such a measure is requisite to success.

The Conference Committee returned and reported through

their chairman that they had attended to their duty, and were happy to say that they had been enabled to carry out the views expressed by the Convention. The Conference Committee had agreed upon a coalition ticket for Senators, as follows: On the part of the Free-Soilers—Henry Wilson, of Natick; Anson G. Burlingame, of Cambridge; Samuel E. Sewall, of Stoneham. On the part of the Demecrats—Itha-mar W. Beard, of Lowell; C. C. Hazewell, of Concord;

Joseph Fuller, of Framingham.

A motion was made that the doings of the Committee by ratified by the Convention. Previous to its passage, Mr. Dodge, of Cambridge, inquired if the chairman of the committee could give him any information as to the views of the Demo chairman replied that he could not; all he could say was that the gentlemen nominated were well known, and he had no doubt the nomination would be popular throughout the county. The committee had endeavored to reconcile all differences as far as possible. Mr. Knarp, of Lowell, also spoke in favor of adopting the nomination without asking any questions. The motion was then carried—two or three voting in

Mr. Gourgas then offered an additional resolution as fol-

Resolved, That, having perfect confidence in the men this day nominated for Senators, we have no desire to trammel them with instructions as to the course they are to pursue This was carried with three cheers; and the Convention

soon afterwards adjourned sine di

MIDDLESEX DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION .-Convention of the Democrats of Middlesex county was held yesterday forenoon, at Concord. After the Convention had been duly organized,—

Mr. Russell, of Groton, made a speech, in which he re commended that a committee be appointed to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the Free-Soilers, in regard to the nomination of a Coalition Senatorial ticket. On the motion to appoint a committee to confer with the ree-Soilers, a good deal of discussion ensued, from which it coslition, sithough there was some sparring as to the exact manner of uniting the two wings of the Democratic party— the old line Democrats and Free-Soilers. It was finally set-tled by the election of a committee of twelve to confer with the

loilers. This was pretty nearly unanimous. The Committee proceeded with the names to meet the Free-Soil Conference Committee. They subsequently returned and reported their action, which is stated in the report of the oil Convention above. The report was accepted with hearty cheers.

A series of ten resolutions was then adopted. The first

proclaims loyalty to the Union and the Constitution and its ompromises, and the rest refer to State matters.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

FROM TEXAS.

Galveston papers to the 19th ultimo furnish the results of the Election in seventy-six counties, as

For Governor .- Bell 11,364; Johnson 5,158; Gree 3,788 ; Chambers 1,983 ; Epperson 1,960. For Lieutenant Governor.—Henderson 7,516; Ward 6,483; Keenan 4,723; Gillet 1,575.

For Associate Justice.—Wheeler 14,190; Lipscom 10,378; Webb 8,063. For Commissioner. - Crosby 14,292; Ward 6,073. The vote for Congress in Galveston district, so far as re turns have been received at Austin by the last accounts, stands as follows : Howard 5,334 ; McLeod 2,346 ; Lewis 2, 127 ;

Potter 1,112-twelve counties to be heard from. The Galveston News says that the men recently asse at St. Joseph's Island and other points west, to join the Cubs expedition, had not dispersed at the last accounts. There are many old Rangers among them, to whom the prospect of en-

tire peace presents few attractions, and it is to be apprehended that they may seek in Mexico the occupation from which they have been cut off in Cuba. GEORGIA COTTON MILLS .- There are in full operation a

Columbus, Georgia, four cotton mills, with a capital of State Fair \$360,000, and employing 560 hands. In these mills are 14,636 spindles, and nearly 400 looms. Another cotton mill has recently been completed, intended to be worked by slaves, and which is said to be much larger than either of the other four ; but it has not yet gone into operation. There

The editor of the Clinton (La.) Floridian has an interesting sketch of the Woodville (Miss.) Cotton Factory, which is said to be turning out 38,000 yards of cotton cloth per week. Four thousand spindles are constantly employed. The capital invested \$75,000; profits about fifty per cent., and the number of operatives is generally one hundred and twenty five, at a cost of \$4.25 per week.

ANOTHER WITNESS UPON THE STAND.

Since we had, as we thought, in the preceding columns, taken leave for the present of the merits of the Cuban enterprise, we have met, in the Missouri Republican, with an article taken from the Cincinnati "Commercial," which had escaped our the Northern Provinces of Mexico: attention on its appearance in the latter paper, of which we subjoin the material part. We have, to save the trouble of comment upon it, contented ourselves with marking by Italics the passages bearing essentially upon the origin, motives, and merits of this Cuban foray, as revealed to the Editor of the Commercial, who states his facts with a circumstantiality and a precision that leave no room to doubt of their general accuracy:

FROM THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL. The excitement gotten up by the Invasion of Cuba, and the

melancholy end of all engaged, having subsided for the present it may be proper for us to explain to our readers the reason which controlled the course taken by this paper on that subject Previous to the fitting out of the expedition, we were called on by prominent men, engaged in the enterprise, for the purpose of securing the influence of our columns. This led to an exposition, on their part, of the plan of the compaign, and the means by which it was hoped to carry it out. Among those we conversed with on this subject was Gen. HAMEN'S son, now no more. We name him, because he told E. R. CAMP BELL that we protested against the whole arrangement, and

endeavored to dissuade him from engaging in it. There are

name were it necessary. The reasons that influenced us in

our position were, that the invasion was unjustifiable, and the

thers living with whom we had better success, and would

plan of the campaign showed the ignorance of the projector. Money was to be raised, and the bonds of THE CUBAN GOV. ERRMENT THAT WAS TO BE have been disposed of, it is said, to ense amounts, at ten cents on the dollar. This was to engage the interests of speculators and certain leading newspapers. Leading presses throughout the country were to b secured, and it was thought the others would be their echoes until politicians took up the subject; when the moneyed in tarest, the press, and politicians mould force the Go nto the measures of the secret clique which were then urging it forward, and fancy letters were to be written to kee

Whilst these temptations were held out to the money in terest, the press, and politicians, the officers who would en gage in the speculation were to receive sugar and coffee plan

The method by which these plantations and slaves were to be obtained was to confiscate the property of all the Cubans who did not join in the enterprise. While these princely of fers were made to officers, the soldiers were to receive \$5,000. and all supposed degraded enough to listen to such proposi tions were promised the smiles and gratulations of the Creòle

The plan of the campaign, as laid down to us, was : From eight thousand to fifteen thousand men from the United States were to land some fifteen miles from Puerto Principe, where there are many bays and inlets to shelter vessels not only from storms but from observation. Why the plan of campaign was changed, and Lopez landed at Bahia Honda, we do not

It was stated to us that the Spanish army in Cubs. num bering from twenty to thirty thousand men, had been tampered with, and would desert their standard as soon a American troops landed on the soil of that Island, and that all the officers of the Spanish navy on the West India station to be feared were in the interest of the patriots and in their pay. Little was said about any reliance placed on the inhabitants of the Island joining the liberators. To these plans we objected, because we thought them foo

ish in the extreme, and urged, what every well-informed man knows, that Spain, like England, and every other monarchical nation, sends the troops of the mother country to serve in a distant province, where they have no sympathy with the inhabitants, and the troops raised in the provinces are taken to the mother country to protect the throne ; that the officers of the Spanish fleet on the West India station were from Spain, and could not be expected to sympatize with the Cubans consequently, if the leaders of the enterprise were in corre spondence with the officers of the fleets and armies of Spain, they certainly would be betrayed, and that the Cuban Govern ment had spies in every considerable city of the Union, and

We told those of the patriots who conversed with us that the Government of the United States would not suffer an army to organize in our territory to invade that of a friendly nation; to which it was replied that the men would go in small detachments, the first detachment to take a strong position on the mountain which approaches within a few miles of Puerto Principe, where they might cover the landing of their friends. We replied to this that the Spanish army in Cuba would cut them to concentrate, and that no quarters could be expected by prisoners, because as soon as men left the United State for the purpose of invading a country at peace with us. they renounced their allegiance, and the Captain-General of Cuba had proclaimed that all taken in such an enterprise should receive no quarters.

To this it was replied severally, "Iknow it, and will ask no quarters;" "our motto is death or victory." Our course on this question is known.

It may be said this expose comes at a late day, and is now useless, the expedition being ended. In reply to this we will say that the Commercial stood firm against the enterprise when almost every other paper in the Union wavered. It never, save what were furnished by telegraph, has published the glowing accounts of victories to be found in most other papers. The editor refused to sell the blood of his fellowcitizens, and warned them against imposition in as strong terms as now, and would not at this late day detail these particulars were it not that the holders of bonds on the Government of Cuba to be WILL ENDEAVOR TO GET UP ANOTHER HUNT.

Advices from Havana to the 20th ultimo report all quiet at that place. The United States revenue cutter Duane had arrived, having on board Mr. LETCHER, our Minister to Mexico, who was to proceed to Vera Cruz on the 22d, in the United States steamer Saranac.

Ten more of the wounded prisoners connected the mountains and taken to Havana.

Immigration.—The immigration from Foreign countries into the port of New York during the past nine months of the present year has been 251,323, being an increase of 67,567 over the same period of last year.

A Convention, to be holden at Burlington, Iowa, to be composed of Delegates from the States of Illinois. Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota, is in contemplation, with the view of making a demonstration in behalf of improving the navigation of the Rapids on the Upper Mississippi river. The proposition is to ask of Congress a grant of the public lands for this purpose.

Hon, Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, has accepted the invitation of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society to deliver the address at the cluded their investigations. State Fair to be held at Harrisburg on the 29th

The great fire at Burrato last week is believed not to be se disastrous as the telegraph represented. The Buffalo Com- destructive gale of the 24th of August, by which it says eight mercial Advertiser gives the number of buildings burnt as lives were lost in that vicinity and nearly half a million of 200, instead of 500, as first reported, and the loss as \$300,000 dollars. are also in Columbus and its immediate vicinity a cotton-gin instead of \$500,000. This estimate is likely to be beyond manufactory, which turns out 1,200 gins annually; a very the reality. A large number of the buildings were miserable extensive flouring mill, and two foundries and machine shop. wooden structures. A large population are turned out of home, but, in the end, the city is likely to be benefited by the disaster. The insurance appears to have been unusually small.

Miss MARY LEGARE, sister of the former Attorney General of the United States, is engaged in the lumber trade at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and advertises to supply any amount of build-ing lumber, boat plank, &c. FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.

"The revolution, thus far, has proved entirely successfu It commenced at Camargo, where the revolutionists attacked District Court, has delivered a charge defining the the Mexican troops. They were victorious, having taken the own by storm, with a loss on the side of the Mexicans, who ere entrenched in a church with artillery, of sixty.

They are commanded by Carabajal, who has also him two companies of Texans. At the last accounts they were marching on to Matamoros and Reynosa.

"Gen. Avalos, who is at Matamoros, has only three hu dred troops. He had made a requisition on the city for two ousand, but the city refused to raise a single man. "The plan of the revolutionists was made public by a pro-

inciamiento, which was widely circulated. "Tampico and its vicinity are in the hands of the

The Commercial Advertiser remarks on the abif they were given, the information it conveys would be greatly enhanced. We shall await more pro authentic accounts before we give full credence to this intelligence.

We have never known Whig sentiment in Vir inia to be as much UNITED as it is at present. Whig party seems to be entirely welded as to principles, measures, and men. At almost every Whig meeting that has been held throughout the State, resolutions have been unanimously adopted in favor of President FILLMORE, and not a dissentng voice to the nomination of Mr. SUMMERS as their candidate for Governor has been heard. We hail this harmonious agreement and this fraternal eeling as a forerunner of success. The Whigs of riginia only want organization, zeal, and banishment of every thing that will produce discord in political opponents and gain a glorious victory. Alexandria Ga

The movement of the Northeastern States Mexico has a very material bearing upon our own national interests. It is very certain that, should they succeed in gaining their independence, they would not maintain it long without seeking an adnission into our own glorious Confederacy. They have not the character, nor the credit, nor the resources to maintain a national unity of their own, and all of their interests, and most of their sympathies, would irresistibly impel them to copy the example of Texas. It is equally certain that there would be a large party in our own country in favor of their annexation. But this question could not be raised without again stirring up the most dangerous elements of the slavery controversy. The territory is now free soil, but the Southern States would never allow it to remain so without the most esperate struggle. They would never, if they could help it, allow themselves to be environed in this manner by a complete cordon of free States. We want no such annexation. We want no cirsumstances to arise from which even the question of annexation may spring. To make the best of our present enormous acquisitions will be enough to task our uttermost energies for generations to come. Manifest destiny must be satisfied with its recent conquests, and give place now to manifest luty; and that duty has to do only with the mainenance of the peace and prosperity of the Union as it is .- New York Courier and Enquirer.

At a public meeting, held at the Cool Spring, in he district of Horry, (S. C.) on the 19th ultimo, he following resolution was adopted :

" Resolved, That the separate secession of South Carolina om the Union is an unwise and dangerous policy, and to be esisted by all peaceable measures." The vote on adopting the above resolution wa

eas 151, nays none.

EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE.

additional particulars of the eruption which took place in the volcanic mountains at Martinious and it may be inferred from face occurring at the time or after The St. Lucia Palladium of August 15th gives place in the volcanic mountains at Martinique on place in the volcanic mountains at Martinique on wards, as well as before.

Besides this, there must be some act of violence, as the But here again it place about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, August 5th, and the inhabitants of that district fled precipitately to St. Pierre. When the morning broke, direct personal actor in the violence. If he was present district personal actor in the violence. tately to St. Pierre. When the morning broke, columns of smoke were seen issuing from different parts of the mountains, and the country was coveroff the detachments in detail before it would be possible for ed with grey ashes. A person who visited the scene savs :

"The craters were eight in number, presenting a surface of muddy boiling water, and with an intermittent rear, spurting out a thick whitish steam, smelling strongly of sulphur. From ndications on the ground, it was evider and opening of the earth were far greater at the moment of the explosion than when we visited the place. From the the explosion than when we visited the place. From the Place Bertin (St. Pierre) large columns of smoke are yet to be seen rolling above the spex of the mountain. Until now there has fortunately been no accident to be deplored as resulting from the volcanic eruption. It may be hoped that the vent thus opened by the subterranean fire will serve as a safety valve to secure us from those earthquakes which are

aused by the confined vapors. On the 17th of August a violent agitation of the sea occur breakers rose to an awful height, and great damage was done to the shipping, although no lives were lost. All along the coast the same agitation was felt.

COTTON IMPORTED INTO ENGLAND.

We learn from the London correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser that a return recently issued of their fidelity to the Constitution. Some of them may differ the quantities of cotton imported into England presents some 634,504,950 lbs. On the other hand, the imports from the est purpose tostand by the engagements, all the engagements which bind them to their brethren of the other States. The having been only 70,838,515. Thus, while the quantity imported from the East Indies in 1849 was equal only to about with the Lopez Expedition had been captured in 11 per cent. of that imported from the United States, in 1850 it was equal to nearly 25 per cent. The importation of cotton from all parts last year was 663,576,861 lbs. against 755,469,012 lbs. in 1849. It also appears from the same return that the declared value of the total exports from Great Britain to the United States was £11,971,028 in 1849, and £14,801,961 in 1850. As the value of the British exports to all the world in the latter year was £71,359,000, it follows that the trade with the United States was nearly 20 per cent, of the whole,

Fifty persons, it is said, are digging for gold at Stratford Conn.) in the expectation of finding a large quantity, said to have been buried there by a Spanish captain. The employment will prove as unprofitable, no doubt, as the search for Kidd's treasure.

The grand jury empannelled by the Kings county court of Over and Terminer, New York, on the 30th ultimo, presented one hundred and seventy indictments, most of which are for violations of the excise laws. They have not yet con-

THE GALE AT APALACHICOLA. - The Commercial Adve liser, printed at Apalachicola, has re-appeared, having been obliged to suspend for several weeks in consequence of the

FIRE IN THE PINES OF NEW JERSEY .- The fire which as been raging in the pines for a week or so past has been more extensive than at first supposed. It broke out in Ocea county, near Manchester, and has spread over thousands acres, destroying immense quantities of valuable timber and

At the Worcester County Fair, in Massachusetts, five premiums were awarded to ladies for best specimens of bread. A sensible hint to other Societies

THE LAW OF TREASON.

at Christiana, Judge KANE, of the United States law of treason at great length. We find it fully reported in the Philadelphia papers, as follows:

GESTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY : It has been repres ed to me that since we met last circumstances have o in one of the neighboring counties of our district which should call for your prompt scrutiny, and perhaps for the energetic

It is said that a citizen of the State of Maryland, who had come into Pennsylvania to reclaim a fugitive from labor, was forcibly obstructed in the attempt by a body of armed men. assaulted, beaten, and murdered; that some members of his family, who had accompanied him in the pursuit, were at the same time, and by the same party, maltreated and grievously wounded; and that an officer of justice, constituted under ence of dates in the above despatch, and says that, the authority of this Court, who sought to arrest the fugitive, was impeded and repelled by menaces and violence, while ming his character and exhibiting his warrant. It is said, too, that the time and manner of these outrages, their seerted object, the denunciations by which they were preceded, and the simultaneous action of most of the guilty parties, evinced a combined purpose forcibly to resist and make nugatory a constitutional provision, and the statutes enacted in pursuance of it: and it is added, in confirmation of this, that for some months back gatherings of people, strangers as well as citizens, have been held from time to time in the vinity of the place of the recent outbreak, at which exhortsthe recovery of fugitive slaves as of no validity, and to defy Such are some of the representations that have been made

Such are some of the representations that have been made in my hearing, and in regard to which it has become your duty, as the Grand Inquest of the district, to make legal inquiry. Personally, I know nothing of the facts, or the evidence relating to them. As a member of the court, before which the accused persons may hereafter be arraigned and tried, I have sought to keep my mind altogether free from any impression. At their guits of innocence, and well now any trajudicial knowledge of the circumstance which must determine the legal character of the offence that has been perpentated. It is due to the great interest of public instite. mine the legal character of the offence that have continued. It is due to the great interest of public justice, no less than to the parties implicated in a criminal charge, that their cause shall be in nowise and in no degree prejudged. And the representations which have referring, therefore, to the representations which have en made to me, I have no other object than to point you to the reasons for my addressing you at this advanced period of our session, and to enable you to apply with more facility and certainty the principles and rules of law which I shall proceed to lay before you.

If the circumstances to which I have adverted have in fact

If the circumstances to which I have adverted have in lact taken place, they involve the highest crime known to our laws. Treason against the United States is defined by the Constitution, (art. 3, sec. 3, ct. 1,) to consist in "levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them sid and comfort." This definition is borrowed from the ancient law of England, (Stat. 25 Edw. 3, stat. 5, chap. 2,) and its terms must be understood of course in the sense which they bore in that law, and which obtained here when the stitution was adopted. The expression "levying war," so regarded, embraces not merely the act of formal or declared execution or enforcement of a provision of the cons a public statute, if accompanied or followed by an ect of forci-ble opposition in pursuance of such combination. This, in substance, has been the interpretation given to these words by the English judges, and it has been uniformly and fully recognised and adopted in the courts of the United States. (See Foster, Hale, and Hawkins, and the opinions of Iredell, Patterson, Chase, Marshall, and Washington J. J., of the Supreme Court, and of Peters, D. J., in U. S. vs. Vigol, U. vs. Mitchell, U. S. vs. Fries, U. S. vs. Bollman and Swartwout, and U. S. vs. Burr.)

The definition, as you will observe, includes two particulars, both of them indispensable element of the offence.

There must have been a combination or conspiring together to oppose the law by force, and some actual force must have n exerted, or the crime of treason is sot consummated. The highest, or at least the direct, poof of the combi may be found in the declared purposes of the individual party before the actual outbreak; or it may be derived from the pro-ceedings of meetings, in which he took part openly, or which he either prompted or made effective by his countenance or sanction, commending, counselling and instigating forcible esistance to the law. I speak of course of a conspiring resist a law, not the more limited purpose to violate it, or to prevent its application and enforcement in a particular case, or sgainst a particular individual. The combination must

e directed against the law itself. But such direct proof of the element of the offence is no

recting, siding, abetting, counselling, or countenancing it, he is in law guilty of the forcible act. Nor is even his personal presence indispensable. Though he be absent at the time of its actual perpetration, yet if he directed the act, devised, or knowingly furnished the means for carrying it into effect, instigated others to perform it, he shares their guilt. In reason there are no accessories.

There has been, I fear, an erroneous impression on this subject among a portion of our people. If it has been thought safe to counsel and instigate others to acts of forcible oppugnation to the provisions of a statute, to inflame the mir the ignorant by appeals to passion, and denunciations of the law as oppressive, unjust, revolting to the conscience, and not binding on the actions of men; to represent the Constitution of the land as a compact of iniquity, which it were meri-torious to violate or subvert—the mistake has been a grievour one; and they who have fallen into it may rejoice if perad-renture their appeals and their counsels have been hitherto without eff. ct. The supremacy of the Constitution, in all its one; and they who have fallen into it may rejoice i On the 17th of August a violent agitation of the sea occur-red at Castries, St. Lucis, which awakened the serious fears of the public. The harbor was one sheet of foam, and the integrity, may relieve himself from the duties of citizenship by divesting himself of its rights. But while he remains with-in our borders, he is to remember that successfully to instigate reason is to commit it.

I shall not be supposed to imply in these remarks that I have doubts of the law-abiding character of our people. No one can know them well without the most entire reliance on the quantities of cotton imported into England presents some the quantities of cotton imported into England presents some the other provision that is found in the federal compact; they remarkable totals. In 1850 the imports from the United States were 493, 153, 112 lbs., while in 1849 they had been statute, or of some provision in a statute; but it is their honsuance of it; they recognise no higher appeal than to the tri bunals it has appointed; they cherish no patriotism that beyond the union of the States.

That there are men here, as elsewhere, whom a mis

zeal impels to violations of law—that there are others who are controlled by false sympathies, and some who yield too readily and too fully to sympathies not always false, or if false yet pardonable, and become criminal by yielding—that we have, not only in our jells and almshouses, but segregated here and there in detached portions of the State, ignorant men, many of them without political rights, degraded in soare position, and instruction of our police courts, and by the neffective labors of those good men among us who seek to letach want from temptation, passion from violence, and ignormalized the second secon detach want from temptation, passion from violence, and ig norance from crime. But it should not be supposed that any of these represent the sentiment of Pennsylvania, and it would category of personal, social, or political morals.

It is declared in the article of the Constitution which I have

already cited, that "no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court." This, and the corresponding language in the act of Congress of the 30th of April, 1790, seem to refer to the proofs on the trial, and not to the preliminary hearing before the committing magistrate, or the proceeding before the grand inquest. There can be nding language in the act of Congress of the 30th of no conviction until after arraignment on bill found. The natever be the evidence or the number of witnesses. I un derstand this to have been the opinion enterteined by Chief Justice Marshal—1 Burr's Trial, 195; and though it differs from that expressed by Judge Iredell, on the indictment of Fries, (1 Whart. Am. St. Tr. 480,) I feel authorized to reed it to you as within the terms of the Con and involving no injustice to the accused.

I have only to add that treeson against the United State may be committed by any one resident or sojourning within its territory and under the protection of its laws, whether he be a citizen or an alien.—Fost. C. L. 183-5; 1 Hale 59, 60, 32; 1 Hawk. ch. 17 5 5; Ket. 38.
Besides the crime of tresson, which I have thus noticed

there are offences of minor grades against the Constitution and the State, some or other of which may be apparently es-tablished by the evidence that will come before you. These

Telegraphic despatches to the New York papers give the following particulars of the reported revolution on the Rio Grande, which has for its present object the establishment of a new Republic out of the Northern Provinces of Mexico:

THE LAW OF TREASON.

THE LAW OF TREASON.

THE LAW OF TREASON.

In view of the determination expressed by the United States District Attorney in Philadelphia to lay bills of indictment before the Grand Inquest against the persons committed by the magistrate for treason, in being concerned in the late outrages to the September, 1850, ch. 60, which relates more particularly to the rescue of a fugitive from labor. These acts were made the subject of a charge to the grand jury of this Court in November last, of which I are embraced in the act of Congress of the 30th of Septem to the grand jury of this Court in November last, of shall direct a copy to be laid before you; and I do not deem it necessary to repeat their provisions at this time Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: You are about to enter up-

on a most grave and momentous duty. You will be careful in performing it not to permit your indignation against crime, in performing it not to permit your indignation against crime, or your just appreciation of its perilous consequences, to influence your judgment of the guilt of those who may be charged before you with its commission. But you will be careful also that no misguided charity shall persuade you to withhold the guilty from the retributions of justice. You will inquire whether an offence has been committed, what was its legal character, and who were the offenders; and this done, and this only, you will make your presentments according evidence and the law.

Your inquiries will not be restricted to the conduct of people belonging to our own State. If, in the progress of them, you shall find that men have been among us, who, under whatever mask of conscience or of peace, have labored to incite others to treasonable violence; and who, after arranging the elements of the mischief, have withdrawn themselves to await the evolution that he applicate them. await the explosion they had contrived, you will feel your-selves bound to present the fact to the Court; and, however distant may be the place in which the offenders may sought refuge, we give you the pledge of the law that its far-reaching energies shall be exerted to bring them up for trial— if guilty, to punishment.

The offence of treason is not triable in this Court. But,

by an act of Congress passed on the 8th of August, 1846, ch.
98, it is made lawful for the grand jury empannelled and sworn in the District Court to take cognizance of all indictments for crimes against the United States within the jurisdiction of either of the Federal Courts of the district. There being no grand jury in attendance at this time in the Circuit Court to pass upon the accusations I have referred to in the first instance, it has fallen to my lot to assume the responsible office expounding to you the law in regard to them. I have the atisfaction of knowing that if the views I have expressed are circuit, before they can operate to the serious prejudice of any one; and that, if they are doubtful even, provision exists for their re-examination in the highest tribunal of the country.

AID TO COLUNIZATION

PROM THE "AFRICAN REPOSITORY" FOR THIS MONTH. In the August number of the Repository we ac knowledged the receipt of a donation of one thousand dollars from HENRY STODDARD, Esq., of Dayton, Ohio. We now have the pleasure of presenting our readers with the letter of Mr. STODDARD which accompanied the donation, addressed to Eli-SHA WHITTLESEY, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, to whom we are indebted for a copy of it for publication. We beg leave, through this medium, to renew the expression of our most grateful ac knowledgments to the benevolent donor; on whom. we trust, may rest the favor and blessing of Him who "loveth a cheerful giver :"

DATTON, JULY 9, 1851. DEAR SIR : Please hand the enclosed to Mr. McLain. bave been a subscriber for and a reader of the African Repository since the fourth or fifth year of its publication and have never entertained a doubt of the ultimate success of the Colonization cause, and have fong regarded it as amongs the great benevolent objects of the age, embracing in the scope of its operations the Missionary, the Bible, the Tract, and indeed (as I think) all the other philanthropic organize tions of this onward-moving century.

It may well be a source of satisfaction to you, and the many others who, through evil and through good report, for many years, have conducted the business of the Society until its wowed opponents and enemies have ceased to "bray" against

it, that you have so signally succeeded. I have for several years been desirous of contributing to the unds of the Society, but have not until now felt myself in

condition to contribute more than a small sum annually. Believing that the Executive Committee will make a wis disposition of my donation than I can, I do not take upon myself to prescribe its application. Trusting to our longcontinued acquaintance and friendship, I send the enclosed

brough you to the Treasurer. H. STODDARD. Truly yours,

REMAINS OF THE MASTODON. - The Sussex (N. J.) Re the bones of this enormous animal, alluded to a day or two and "Whig trick" would be raised, if the Whigs showed any ago. These bones were discovered on the land of Timothy H. Cook, Esq., a short distance below Greenville, in Sussex county, in a singularly accidental manner. Some workmen, in destroying bogs, &c. by fire, placed them around an old stu my for that purpose, which burning into the earth exposed one of the bones. Since their discovery large numbers have visited the spot, and their several accounts of the huge dimensions of them confirm each other.

How TO MANAGE AN OBSTINATE WITNESS .- The fol lowing extract from a popular work describes a method of managing an obstinate witness which would be considered xtraordinary in any place excepting in Ireland :

"But, as I was saying, I could not well come later; there a case in the King's Bench—Rex vs. Ryves—a heavy re cord, and I wanted to catch the counsel to assure him tha all's safe. God knows it has cost me an anxious night. Every thing depended on one witness, an obstinate beast, that wouldn't listen to reason; we got hold of him last night; got three doctors to certify he was out of his mind; and, at this moment, with his head shaved and a gray suit on him, he he noisiest inmate in Glass-nevin ma "Was not this a very bold, a very dangerous expedient

"Indeed, and it was; he fought hard, and his outrageou onduct has its reward; for they put him on low diet and

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY .- A woman called at the office of the Mayor of Allegheny on Monday, and stated that her betrothed, to whom she had lent twenty dollars for the members was brought into personal conversable controlled. purpose of buying some of the articles necessary for setting up houskeeping, had absconded with the cash, and was going

His honor, Mayor FLEMING, gave instructions to have ou hero arrested, and he was seized by High Constable Adams, on the levee in Pittsburg. When taken to the Mayor's office he was unwilling to give up the money, or to fulfil his inst-rimonial promises, but a commitment having been made out, he changed his tune, and accompanied his bride to church, where they were quickly joined in the bands of wedlock. [Pittsburg Gazette.

BAY CHALRUR FISHERIES .- The failure of the Mackerel Fishery on this coast for the past two years has caused most of the large vessels engaged in the business to resort to the Bay Chaleur. On Saturday last one bundred and forty vessels and finally variabled in the entrenchment of sels were absent from the port of Glouce ter at the bay. These vessels were worth, with their outfits, over four hun dred thousand dollars, and were manned by about fifteen hundred men. This fleet was from the port of Gloucest alone. In addition to this one hundred and forty sail from Gloucester, there are fourteen vessels absent from Annisquar and six from Rockport. Many of these vessels are now of their third trip to the bay this season, and all that arrive for fortnight or three weeks to come will leave immediately for another fare. The success of the vessels has not been equal in the Bay of St. Lawrence this year; at some points the essels have obtained bandsome fares in five or while others have been absent from nine to twelve weeks, and the State—not the Republic—of Mississippi, writes them to every day with full fares.—Boston Traveller.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF RAILROAD CONDUCTORS. - A pas nger recently bought a ticket to go to the Cuba station upon the New York and Eric Railroad. The conductor received the ticket, but refused to stop at the station, and carried the assenger fourteen miles beyond. The passenger afterwards btained a warrant sgainst the conductor for false imprison-nent, upon which he was arrested and held to answer.

will product return to the Senate. The senate is greage that the purpose of establishing a line of steamers between that port and Rio de Janeiro. Three screw steamships, of from him, and rebuked the Legislature that censured him. He should be met, as he will be, with warm congratulations, in average speed of ten knots per hour, are to be built as a beginning. There are to be branch steamers on the river Plate.
The boats will call at Lisbon for passengers and fuel, and the departures will be monthly. It is calculated that the whole distance will be run in thirty-five days, including the detention at Rio, which will be reached in twenty five days. The first steamer is to be dispatched on the 21st of June, and to sketch—the Union party arrive at Rio on the 16th of July, leaving that port on the 31st, and reaching Liverpool again on the 25th of Au- upholding the cause of the Constitution and the Union. gust, 1852.

THE CONTEST IN MISSISSIPPI

PROM A SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENT The election returns of Mississippi have surprised both the nemies and the friends of the Union. We looked for a victory, but not for such a rout. The "vile submi-sionists" have company now ; for, strange to ray, the valiant resisters, who have been branding them wi h opprobious epithets for submitting to the laws of their country, now proclaim themselves submissive, not to laws, but to the mojority, who can elect men to pass them. We may well rejoice over this result. It is the triumph of law and the Union. It assures us protection against the open violence and the more neidious arts of the demagogues and ambitious aspirants who were warring against "our peculiar institution"—this happy Union; for those demagogues are now under the popular ban. May they ever continue so !

The victory gained, if one of the most brilliant ever won in the nation, was won under circumstances entitling the Union party to the greatest praise. In the first place, the State had been largely Democratie; the entire delegation in both Houses was Democratic; all of it, Gen. Foors excepted, had opposed the Compromise. The State officers, from Governor down, were also Democrats, and warmly espoused the doctrine of resistance. The Legislature, largely Democratic, influenced by Gov. Quitman & Co., had coincided in the same views, and had attempted to carry them out. The State, by a system of management now well understood, had been made o take the initiative (South Carolina, for reasons of a personal nature, delicately declining the office) in the first proceedings connected with the Southern Convention; and, it being then disclaimed to be a party question or a disunion movement, Whige as well as Democrats had gone into the

Almost all the party leaders in the State, the retired officeholders, and the large swarm of those who were looking for office in the future, were against us; all 'the Democratic papers in the State, one only excepted, the Columbus Democrat," went the same way. In advance of the Union party, they had organized and scattered far and wide their incendiary views and their appeals to pession and prejudice. Many of the leading Whigs in different portions of the State went off with them, and these seemed to be more zealous in the faith then the regular Democracy, if possible.

The then most popular men in the State, QUITMAN and Dayle, headed this lawrement, and they added to the influence of their personal and political character and shifties the fresh laurels won in battle. Col. Davis added more. He brought to the aid of his ticket an eloquence singularly captivating and commanding, and a bold and soldierly bearing. He had much repute for independence of mere party ties; and there was a prestige about him of chivalry and heroism which made him an object of general attention and attraction. He had powerfully impressed the imaginations of the youth of the country. An adroit, able, eloquent, and effective debater, he was necessarily a most dangerous adversary, even if he had had less at stake on the issue of the contest than his own political fortunes.

The "Democratic Southern Rights" (I give them their last alias) men had early attacked Gen. Foors, and had kept up the attack when no one interested himself, that gentleman not being before the people, in defending him. The presses and orators of other States were helping in the same work. The consequence was that before Gen. Foors took the field a prejudice sgainst him, very widely spread, and in some cases very deep, seized upon the public mind.

Mississippi, it is known, is a young and impulsive State, largely peopled with young men in proportion to its whole population, and a State possessed of as much pride and as much moral daring as any in the Union. It is a State full of popular elequence and young talent; and, unfortunately for us, much of this eloquence and talent was enlisted on the side of the resisters. The majority of those who in former contests had won the confidence of the people were against us.

The resisters numbered in their ranks the most adroit and wily political managers in the State. They were sanguine o success. The local and sectional appeals and ir fluences were all put into active service; and the boldness of their attacks, and the fierceness of their denunciations of the "Northern allies," was calculated to bring over the timid to their standard, or to silence opposition to their projects.

In this condition of things the Union party was organized. To the patriotic counsels of the convention of that party it owed its success. The Whigs, composing a large proportion of the party, wisely and magnanimously refused to be candidates, except in some instances for minor places for office. Democrats of ability and of unquestionable orthodoxy were elected. The Union party knew that the cry disposition to turn to personal or party account the great question of the day. They scorned even to be suspected of it. First of all, the candidate to be selected was the candidate

for Governor HENRY S. Foore mas selected systmet bi wish; at the sacrifice of every interest, at the hazard of his life, he took upon himself this herculean task. No man was so well fitted for this post. To energies which if exerted under the eye of Napoleon would have won the baton of a Marshal of the Empire, he added a moral heroism which would have done no discredit to Luther or Ignatius. Fearless of all personal consequences; courting opposition; defiant of personal or political hostilities; uncompromising, he bore himself through the canvass compelling the respect of his enemies, and the admiration and love of all others of his fellow-citizens. He rebuked treason-gave it its proper name tore off the mask from the faces of Disunionists, and held them up to the scorn and contempt of the people. His information, his ready talent for debate, his withering invective, his inimitable ridicule, his irony and wit, made contemptible in the eyes of the people the doctrines which his clear argumentation had demonstrated to be false.

What labors he went through with, what champions he met and demolished, what services he rendered, would require a history to tell. Suffice it to say, he organized, or contributed largely to organize, the party throughout the members; was brought into personal correspondence with thousands of the people; maintained a written correspondence which of itself was enough for a private secretary ; canvassed the entire State, (some whole districts several times ;) spoke with and against every opponent; attended and spoke at barbecues and other extraordinary gatherings; and all this in the sultry summer months of a climate more fervid this season than probably known for a long while, if ever before.

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The excitement was intense; it was almost furious. Disunionism, to be sure, grew "small by degrees and beautifully less" as the battle waged; "Resistance" began to '98, and finally vanished in the smoke they tried to raise over abolitionism, &c. But it was a fight of life and death to the leaders, and their animosity to Foors seemed to grow worse as their animosity to Foora's principles grew fainter. that, in certain localities, a Union man was forbidden to speak; and that from one single box Gen. Foorz received six letters warning him not to go there, and denouncing personal con-sequences against him if he did. He would have gone, if duty required, at midnight alone, among a thousand sworn to assassinate him if he spoke, and, if necessary, denounced them all as traitors.

The result you know. The patriots of the nation know whose agency, this result was brought about. The services HENEY STUART FOOTE has rendered for the Union makes him a national benefactor. By heroic services and sacrifice he has gained, or contributed to gain, a victory more valuable, more honorable, more glorious than any victory on the battle-field that does not change for the better the fate of nations. "Peace bath her victories as well as war," and this is of them; and he who wins them and saves his country is STEAM COMMUNICATION RETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND SOUTH by "Macedonia's madman or the Swede." Gen. Footh will proudly return to the Senate. He has fulfilled his pledge that his constituents would sustain him. They have sustained

sketch—the Union party owe lasting obligations for able, and unwearied, and most valuable services, in defending and